

The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFAN.

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publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they
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A Fair Constitutionalist.

We acknowledge with respectful interest this letter from a woman on a subject of public importance.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Permit me one question in regard to the anti-trust bills to which you have lately devoted some space in your columns.

"As I understand THE SUN, it claims that the anti-trust bills prepared by Attorney-General KNOX, which were presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. JENKINS, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, are unconstitutional.

"Of course, the Attorney-General, or he would not have presented them; but in disputed questions of this nature the Supreme Court of the United States alone can finally decide which is right. THE SUN or the Attorney-General.

"Whether or not Congress has that power cannot be known unless Congress acts. It does not possess the power no one will have been hurt by the attempt to exercise it.

"Why not, then, pass the Attorney-General's bills and see with all learn whether any eminent question is within the power of Congress? Unless Congress acts we will never know. M. B.
"New York, Jan. 30."

Our fair correspondent is not alone in her view of the permissibility of what may be called experimental legislation—that is, the postponement of the question of Constitutionality until it shall be brought in a test case to the attention of the Supreme Court.

Mr. ROOSEVELT himself is working with just that idea in his mind; and Mr. KNOX has evolved for the President's comfort and encouragement the remarkable Pittsburg doctrine which so impresses our fair friend.

She is mistaken, however, in her supposition that no harm can be done when Congress enacts an unconstitutional law, striking at the foundations of business confidence and prosperity, and throwing the responsibility of rectification upon the Court of last resort. Irreparable damage may result from such an experiment. We invite Miss M. B.'s earnest attention to the record of the case of HUMPHY DUMPTY, as set down in the books.

Dowieism in New York.

The demonstration which is to be made in New York next October by DOWIE, with the assistance of 2,000 of his Western followers, will be a sensational advertisement of a mixed secular and religious movement which has assumed a good deal of importance in Chicago during the last ten years.

Dowieism, as his cult is called in the common speech, is of the general school of Christian Science and the "New Thought," so far as concerns healing by spiritual means or by faith. The difference between it and the others may be plain to their followers, who will object very decidedly to our classification, but there is a kinship, all the same. How far the growth of Dowieism, or "the Christian Catholic Church in Zion," as DOWIE calls it, compares numerically with that of the others we are unable to say, but they have all gained a headway which makes of them remarkable religious movements of this period.

The peculiarity of DOWIE's propaganda is that it has been made to bring in a great amount of money, millions of dollars, to the "General Overseer," as he calls himself, and with it he has established an extensive manufacturing plant, a college, a bank, hospitals, a faith-healing hotel, and a town called "Zion City," on land of an area of 6,500 acres near the Wisconsin town of Waukegan, in the neighborhood of Chicago. His practice of "faith healing," led to his arrest at Chicago many times at the beginning of his career there, but of late years interference with him by the law seems to have ceased.

He established the system of tithes to raise money for his various undertakings, religious and secular. When laborers enter "Zion," they are required to forswear the use of liquor, drugs and tobacco, to give up secret societies, and also to contribute to DOWIE one-tenth of their incomes; and their abstinence, according to him, enables them to pay the tithe and still have more money left than they would have had if they had continued the forbidden indulgences.

In the last nine years, said DOWIE in 1900, "my income has been about \$1,000,000, and I have given all except \$25,000 of it back to the Church." Dr. HILLIS spoke of him at Plymouth Church, on Sunday, as "a man as full of magnetism as an electric battery."

DOWIE is of Scotch birth and is a little short of sixty years of age. He was trained for the ministry at a Congregational theological seminary at Edinburgh. He first made himself conspicuous in Australia, where, in 1878, he resigned from the Congregational ministry and set up at Melbourne a church of his own, calling it the Free Christian Tabernacle, and afterward developed his Divine healing theory. Ten years later he came to San Francisco, but after a stay there of two years he planted himself at Chicago and began the very remarkable and successful career which has made him one of the most conspicuous of the new school of religious agitators of this time. He is a man of patriarchal appearance, with unique unusual business shrewdness and administrative ability with a personal magnetism as a leader which gives him a strong hold on the minds of his followers and attracts to him their unquestioning confidence and reverence. When he was asked, two years ago, on the eve of his departure on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to give the secret of his art in making money, he replied: "You

do what I've done and you'll have as much money."

In announcing his October campaign in New York, at the Chicago Auditorium, crowded with his adherents, DOWIE declared that "it will be the greatest army of the Lord ever gathered; the Crusaders of olden times cannot be compared with it; and under me, who never has met defeat, we shall win victory." His agent at New York says that the campaign will cost \$100,000. Madison Square Garden has been hired for two weeks in October. Ten Pullman cars have been engaged at Chicago to bring 2,000 Dowieites, half men and half women, making up the "Restoration Host" at Zion City. They will be distributed through New York in pairs, will hold daily meetings and will visit residences and stir up people to attend DOWIE's meetings at the Garden. The ultimate purpose of the demonstration is to set up somewhere in the neighborhood of New York another "Zion City."

It is not improbable, but rather it may be assumed that the demonstration of DOWIE will make something of a stir in New York, though that he will have even a shadow of the extraordinary success he has won at Chicago is not to be expected. New York will receive the "Restoration Host" civilly, and DOWIE will be sure to have crowds at his meetings in Madison Square Garden; but this cosmopolitan community is not a promising field for the cultivation of religious novelties. Of the church-going population, two-thirds is Roman Catholic, and therefore far removed from the reach of DOWIE's influence; but there are here 630,000 people without any religious attachment, according to the statistics of the Church Federation, and among these he may hope to gain recruits.

North Carolina.

Last week the North Carolina Legislature elected the Hon. LEE S. OVERMAN a Senator in Congress to succeed the Hon. JETER C. PRITCHARD, whose term ends on March 4. So far as is written on the Populist-Republican Interlude which has been played for ten years among the Tar Heels. The Hon. MARION BUTLER, who went to Populism by the Farmers' Alliance route, left the Democratic party in 1892, became Senator for the long term when Mr. PRITCHARD became Senator for the short, was very copious in wind and foam for his little hour and is now getting rich, in this town, we believe, the hospitable refuge of so many reformed trust-busters and wealth-scanners and professional shudrers at Wall Street. He left the Senate two years ago.

Mr. PRITCHARD, who was going to build a white Republican party in North Carolina, has been in the Senate since 1894. He is an estimable citizen, who has done nothing in particular and is not to be blamed therefor. Republican cooperation with Populism was a mistake of principle and of tactics. No good could come of that fellowship with BELLIAR. The experiment was curiously successful for a time and had a flavor of originality. Where Populism swallowed Democracy, in Kansas and Nebraska, for instance, the coalition of Populism and Democracy hurt the Republicans for a season. In North Carolina the straight Democrats were put out of power. They have come to their own now. The two surviving Republican Representatives in Congress from North Carolina were defeated last fall. The delegation in the next Congress will be purely Democratic. The ending of the Populist age reveals the Republicans in power again in the Western Republican States which they lost to the Populists. Kentucky and North Carolina are again Democratic. The Democratic South is solid once more save for West Virginia and Maryland.

The Democratic reaction toward conservatism is promoted by this condition of the political geography. Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia are to be won, if won they can be, solely by a safe Democratic policy. Democratic radicalism simply makes a present of them to the Republicans.

The Author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

The most familiar poems, those of the reading-book and the school speaker, the verses that are learned in childhood and linger in the memory of old age, are essentially anonymous. Many of them are the productions of men and women otherwise obscure or known to fame only as the authors of those pieces. Poetry of a high artistic sort, with the ethereal and indefinable charm of much of SHELLEY's and KEATS's and of some of the choruses in SWINBURNE's "Atlanta in Calydon," for example, is treasured in comparatively few minds. Verses of a much humbler sort are known to millions of people and belong substantially, both by their popular nature and by the extent of their diffusion, to folk-poetry. Many of them are everybody's and nobody's. It is no wonder that disputes as to their authorship arise, even in the case of poems of modern date. Inventions and discoveries seem to be made almost simultaneously by a number of persons. Why shouldn't the same thing be true of our poetical findings, our troubadours and trouvères? Besides, it is said to be common for a poet to have a feeling that the verse he has just composed is old, centuries old; that he has read or heard it somewhere. So a poet who reads verse that he likes and would like to have written may come to believe that he did write them. We suggest to Mrs. ELA WHEELER WILCOX that this is a satisfactory explanation of certain idiosyncrasies of Col. JOHN A. JOYCE.

Now if we all had to stand up, as many of us used to have to stand up in school or Sunday school and say "a verse, what verse or poem would drop from the lips of most of us? Hardly to say. Some of Mother Goose's melodies, perhaps, or "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep." But we are by no means sure that "Mary Had a Little Lamb" wouldn't stand at the head of the poll. It would surely be near the head. The poetry is pretty well banged out of most of us as we grow up or down, but this idyll of Mary and the Little Lamb is hard to forget. In the Stock

Exchange and the stock yards, where little lambs are welcome, the poem must be remembered. Tasty old fellows have it filed away somewhere on the bottom shelf of their consciousness. We are much mistaken if it is not the favorite poem in Kansas City and a thousand other cities. It has been translated into nobody knows how many languages. It may be called a universal poem. Naturally its authorship is "claimed" for this man and that woman. In other words, MARY and her little companion bound in lambkin have reached the dignity of anonymity and universality. Like the pure poem: "This mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands. In these springlike days in the country are the little claps and lasses singing in rings?"

"On the carpet here we stand, (Ah!) On the carpet here we stand, Take your feet by the hand, And tell her to come some other day."

Who wrote it? Who wrote "Oats, peas, beans and barley grow, barley grow, barley grow?" and a hundred other ditties? To such honor "Mary Had a Little Lamb" is come. Everybody wrote it; nobody wrote it. Tale after tale unfolds, recounting with admirable particularity the circumstances under which the work was written. But we see no reason to doubt the assertion of a competent authority, AKNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON, who takes the orthodox view. In an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger she describes the career of Mrs. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE, a New Hampshire woman who was for forty years an editor of a once famous publication, *Godey's Lady's Book*, and is vaguely familiar to us oldsters. Here is the story:

"In 1827 Dr. LOWELL MASON was induced to lend his musical talents to Boston, and while there gave special attention to the training of children in vocal music, this being the first attempt to introduce singing into the public schools. In order to make his singing lessons attractive, Dr. MASON requested Mrs. HALE and other writers to furnish him with verses suited to the capacity of children and of a kind to interest them. In response to this request Mrs. HALE ever ready to lend a hand in good work, composed a series of little poems for children, which were set to music by Dr. MASON and sung in the schools of Boston, and afterward throughout the country. Among these were the well known

"If ever I see, on bush or tree, Young birds in their pretty nest, And the world famous 'Mary's Lamb.' Even if this latter and best known poem were not founded upon an incident in the writer's own childish experience, it was unquestionably inspired by her familiarity with and her affection for domestic animals."

Mrs. HALE was a novelist, a philanthropist, the friend and advocate of a national Thanksgiving, the enemy of "lady" and partisan of "woman." She died much in her long, useful life (1788-1870); but "Mary had a Little Lamb" is her best remembered achievement. So fantastic is Fate. And MARY's "Lamb" is not allowed to rest quietly in its owner's flock. Thieves break into that fold and steal. Such is the penalty of writing a popular poem.

The Waterbury Riot.

After the disgraceful conduct of Governor STONE of Pennsylvania, it was only a matter of time when some State Governor, confronted with the riot that inevitably follows an important strike, would prove himself worthy of his office and uphold the law. The Hon. ABRAHAM CHAMBERLAIN of Connecticut may take to himself the credit of being that Governor.

The trolley strikers in Waterbury, of course with the approval, or at least the sanction, of the heads of organized labor, resorted to violence at the first serious sign of their failure to coerce their former employers. The usual series of murderous outrages committed on men wishing to work in their places has occurred; but, fortunately for the public at large, the shame of Pennsylvania has not been permitted to fall on Connecticut.

For a Governor to prostitute his office to the service of the mob is a public calamity. The more useful it is, therefore, for a Governor to do his duty.

Possibly the five Republicans on the Senate Committee on the Judiciary who voted to report adversely on the nomination of ADDICKS's man BYRNE for District Attorney of Delaware, namely, HOAN, BLAIR, CLARKE, HORTON, and RUSSELL, FAIRBANKS and NELSON, voted in that way primarily because they recognized in BYRNE an unmistakable enemy of the Republican party. Possibly the four Democratic Senators who coincided, namely, BACON, TURNER, CULBERSON and BLACKBURN, opposed BYRNE solely because the Delaware bench and bar regarded him as a high up officer. In any event, the State of Delaware and the public generally will be gratified with the report.

We feel it to be our duty to record the downfall of an astrologer. On Dec. 18 of last year THE SUN printed a communication from "Prof. T. HINX, Astrologer," of Central Falls, R. I., warning the world that star-sayings made certain "a severe snowstorm on Jan. 2 and 3, a severe blizzard on Jan. 30, each for New York and Rhode Island. Neither storm nor blizzard aforesaid appeared. We advise Prof. HINX never to trust the stars again.

If the present plans are carried out the National Convention of Road Makers, to be held in Detroit on Feb. 13, will surpass completely all former conventions of this sort in the United States. Besides the delegates from the Association of American Road Makers, composed of ten members from each State of the Union, there will be present the Governors of several States, a score or more of Congressmen, Highway Commissioners and engineers, representatives from the numerous good roads organizations of different States and counties, and prominent advocates of highway improvement who are not affiliated with any regular good roads body.

Within the last few years, or since the good roads movement was begun on a practical basis, more than \$13,000,000 have been expended on this work in four of the Eastern States, namely, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. In New Jersey 797 miles of highway have been built, or improved, at a cost of nearly \$4,000,000; in Connecticut 515 miles have been built, or are being built, at a cost of a little short of \$2,000,000; in Massachusetts 453 miles of road, costing \$4,500,000, have

been similarly treated, while in New York, four or five hundred miles, 553 miles have been built, or are under way, whose total cost will be a trifle less than \$3,000,000.

It is no longer to be doubted that some newspapers, which are most boastful respecting the volume of advertising which they print, would exceedingly dislike to have known the methods by which much of this has been gained. There are still publishers who have not to be respected respecting the rates they charge for space in their advertising columns, but it is quite as true that some proceed upon the theory of getting the most they can, always qualified by the condition that no guilty advertisement shall escape, even though it be necessary to make secret arrangements (known only to the principals) as to terms. A great volume of advertising is undoubtedly a valuable asset to a newspaper, and arguments for propriety, which are worshipping of all men; but when it is obtained only by inducements to the advertiser which the publisher dare not reveal, it is far from being the testimonial which he would have it appear, and is, moreover, a fraud upon those who are deceived by it into believing that this particular paper has been selected because of its merits as an advertising medium. It is gratifying to know, however, that in all the present force competition there remain journals which are not to be bought by unfair discrimination. Probably, when the "art of advertising" has shed its swaddling clothes, the pretensions of the dishonest publishers will be more thoroughly understood than they seem to be at present.

For chairman of a committee to investigate the charge that Gen. C. H. GROSVENOR has been using the official paper of the House of Representatives to promote the sale of his "Book of the Governors" we nominate the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee.

Let no guilty man escape!

PRESBYTERIANISM HERE SLOW.

Brooklyn Pastor Disatisfied With Its Statistical Showing in New York.

The Presbyterian Evangelical Committee discussed the progress of the churches yesterday in the Presbyterian Building, and agreed that aggressive effort should soon begin here.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. CARSON of Brooklyn said, in one of the addresses of the day: "All of us have been caught by the saying that quality and not numbers is needed to win souls. But when we look at figures, we are not everything and that the best work of churches and pastors cannot be done without numbers. When we look at figures, we are not everything and that the best work of churches and pastors cannot be done without numbers. When we look at figures, we are not everything and that the best work of churches and pastors cannot be done without numbers."

TESTED HER DEAFNESS. Woman Who Is Singing the Central Has Remarkable Hearing.

STRAUSE, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Caroline Buck has a suit on trial in the Supreme Court against the New York Central Railway, alleging deafness from an accident. She claims to be deaf in the right ear. Attorney L. B. Williams pulled out his watch and held it to her right ear.

"Can you hear it now?" he asked.

"No."

"Can you hear it now?" holding it to the other ear.

"Now" holding it three feet away.

"Yes."

Mr. Williams opened the watch and showed the jury that it had no works and consequently could not tick.

The Alaska Boundary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The resolution introduced last week by Mr. Jones of Washington in the House of Representatives is timely and embodies the sense of all Americans who are acquainted with the boundary question which Canada at this late day has raised.

In commercial affairs, when one buys a business from another—all the title privileges which are termed "good will" go to the purchaser, and no sane man would consent after having been in possession for a number of years to arbitration as to his rights and title.

Russia sold to the United States Alaska in 1867. All Russia's rights and privileges became American by right of purchase. The Russian boundary line became American, and not until 1898, when the gold discovery was announced in the Klondike, did Canada advance a claim to any part of the coast of British Alaska.

Why did not Great Britain dispute with Russia prior to the purchase of Alaska by the United States? And again during American occupancy for over thirty years, neither the Dominion Government nor the British Foreign Office ever even intimated that anything was wrong with the boundary line?

It grows more clear with each hour of investigation that the fault for the sacrifice at Wainwright in the attitude which Americans are permitted to assume toward a danger signal. This is the conclusion which most operating officers reached in the light of the testimony offered concerning the Park avenue tunnel collision, almost exactly a year ago, and it has been shown in numerous other less fatal cases.

In theory, the indications of a block signal are sacred and to be looked for constantly, to be obeyed absolutely, immediately and without thought that otherwise. There cannot be expected too positively to be ever fully known to have disregarded not only this but several other preceding signals which said danger! Stop! In unimpaired self-will the pilotage of a ship is more than ever now than the men can remember, but they are the power to know and to act—when the rules are destroyed.

GEORGE HERBERT FAIRBANKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

Running by Danger Signals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Your very kind editorial of this morning, entitled, "The Lesson of Wainwright," is timely and timely, and yet it does not sound the full depth of the inquiry.

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GEORGE HERBERT FAIRBANKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

TABLET TO MORRIS ROBINSON.

Canadian Society Honors the Founder of the Mutual Life.

A bronze tablet to the memory of Morris Robinson, first president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which the Canadian Society has placed on the front of the building, 56 Wall street, the site of the first office of the Mutual Life, was unveiled yesterday afternoon. Miss Harriet Duer Robinson, a granddaughter of Mr. Robinson, unveiled the tablet, after a short address by Dr. George D. Stewart of the Canadian Society and prayer by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, the society's chaplain.

The tablet is a small square of golden bronze with a plain inscription in raised letters. It was executed by Tiffany & Co. The only relief in the severe simplicity of the design is a circle at the top center, half of which extends beyond the upper edge of the square, containing in relief the seal of the Canadian Society.

The inscription reads:

TO THE MEMORY OF MORRIS ROBINSON
Born in Nova Scotia, September, 1794.
Cashier of the Bank of Montreal, 1812.
As the first president of the
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,
Established in 1819.
Business of modern life insurance on the
American plan began here in 1820.
This tablet erected by
The Canadian Society of New York.
February 1st, 1903.

After the ceremonies a luncheon was served in the board room of the Mutual Life Insurance Company at 51 Wall street. Addresses were made by Chancellor MacCracken of New York University, Clarence C. Bittman, president of the Mutual Life Association, and Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life.

Mr. McCurdy told the story of Morris Robinson's life and work. Mr. Robinson was the son of Col. Beverly Robinson, an officer in the British Army during the Revolutionary War. His family, because of their loyalty to the Crown, were compelled to abandon their home at Beverly, near Garrison-on-the-Hudson, and go to Canada, where Morris Robinson was born in a log house. Mr. McCurdy told the story of Mr. Robinson's business career and his efforts to establish life insurance business in this country, and added:

"It is a common belief that the soldiers' way of glory is the only one of mankind, but the founders of institutions whose achievement is to be permanent, and whose work, ever increasing their contributions to the civilization of the world, have for their reward, a claim no less valid than that of the hero. The purpose of this tablet is to honor the memory of a man whose life and work have been a blessing to the world, and whose memory will remain as an accepted testimony to the world."

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war.

WILL FIGHT NEW GAME BILL.

Is a Poolish and Worsome Measure That Wainwright Fathers, Dealers Say.

Poultry and game men in the Washington Market district said yesterday without exception that they were surprised to hear that a bill had been introduced at Albany by Assemblyman Wainwright of Westchester amending the existing game law so that game dealers may not hold in storage during the close season any stock not disposed of at the opening of the close season. They also said that when the game dealers generally heard of the proposed bill, they were surprised to hear that a bill had been introduced at Albany by Assemblyman Wainwright of Westchester amending the existing game law so that game dealers may not hold in storage during the close season any stock not disposed of at the opening of the close season.

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There is no sense in any such bill as that," said a game dealer. "We succeeded in getting a bill through at Albany last year which provided that we might give a bond sufficient to make us responsible and then hold game in storage during the close season. Of course that provision applied only to such game as had an open season. It is an honest, straightforward law and has helped to correct a great wrong. It is a pity that the Wainwright bill will be introduced. It will be a disaster to the game dealers. It will be a disaster to the game dealers. It will be a disaster to the game dealers."

Edward W. Wainwright, who is superintendent at \$5,000 a year in place of Clarence Melendy, a Brooklyn woman who has been in the office for several years. He is connected with several banks and is interested in railroad supplies. On taking the chair he said that the amendment would be a disaster to the game dealers. It would be a disaster to the game dealers. It would be a disaster to the game dealers."

Charles E. Ziegler, a teacher in Public School 11 in the Bronx, was fined thirty days' pay for a second violation of the rule prohibiting teachers from being absent from school. The board recently created the place of superintendent of libraries with a salary of \$2,000 a year. Claude G. Leland was elected to fill it.

FOUR MEN TRIED AND SENTENCED TO TERMS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Telegrams received by the Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department to-day say that, as the result of the recent money order frauds at Porto Rico, four men have been sentenced to terms in the penitentiary. Rafael Rodriguez, postmaster of Coamo and Felipe Sanchez, postmaster at Barro, were the first two men arrested. Euripides, a brother of Rafael Rodriguez, was made acting postmaster at Coamo and Pedro, a brother of Felipe Sanchez, was made acting postmaster at Barro.

As the money order frauds continued with undiminished regularity, the inspectors continued their investigation, and were astonished to discover that the acting postmasters at Coamo and Barro had continued the misuse of Government funds, notwithstanding the fact that they had their brothers whom they had succeeded in office.

Following the arrest of the acting postmasters, Felipe the father of the Rodriguez brothers was made acting postmaster at Coamo to succeed his sons, and Ferdinand, father of the two Sanchez brothers, was made acting postmaster at Barro to succeed them. Rafael Rodriguez was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, Euripides Rodriguez to a year and a half, and Felipe Sanchez to a year and a half and Pedro Sanchez to one year.

The frauds were worked by means of the false balances of the books of the order offices at Coamo and Barro.

VERMONT LIQUOR VOTE TO-DAY.

Special Election on the Local Option Referendum Law Just Passed.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 2.—To-morrow Vermont will vote on the license law referendum. The Hon. Percival W. Clement, who ran for Governor on the high license local option platform last September and who had been making speeches in favor of the new law in some of the principal places of the State, declares that the new law will receive a majority of fully 9,000. Other high license men are even more sanguine of victory, placing the majority as high as 15,000.

The prohibitionists do not predict a large majority for their cause, but no one can be found among them who is not sure of the defeat of the liquor law.

Ornamental Treasury Checks.

The checks issued by the Treasury Department in payment of the interest on the bonds of 1904, 1908 and 1915, which, with the interest on those of 1918, is due, are distinct departures from the old form of check. The new checks are ornamental. In place of the plain scroll work of the old they bear portraits. The set of 1915 bears the portrait of McKinley, the set of 1908 the portrait of Lincoln and the set of 1904 a likeness of Washington. The work on the checks is particularly careful and the portraits are excellent copies.

From the London Spectator.

Richard Strauss is preeminently the dernier cri in instrumental music—louder, more strenuous, more complex, more rebellious than any of his predecessors, owing much to Wagner compared with whom he occupies a position somewhat similar to that in which Copland stands to Tchaikovsky, yet not so completely himself with the philosophy of Wagner's most trenchant assailant, Nietzsche, but boldly transgressing the principles laid down with such admirable clearness by Wagner himself.

Man of the House To-day.

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We Missed the Newspaper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The poem, "Creator's End," printed in THE SUN of Jan. 30, was credited to the Atlanta Journal. The staff reporter, speaking by signature, the Atlanta Journal, Jan. 30, 1903.

Atlanta, Jan. 31.

COLUMBIA RECEIVES \$120,350.

Duc de Loubat Given \$100,000 President of the University of Illinois Honored.

At the meeting of the trustees of Columbia University yesterday, gifts to the university to the amount of \$120,350, were announced. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon President Andrew Sloan Draper of the University of Illinois, and Corporation Counsel George L. Rives was elected to succeed the late William C. Proctor as chairman of the board of trustees. The honorary degree was to have been presented to President Draper at commencement, but an accident which nearly cost his life prevented him from receiving it.

The most important gift announced was the sum of \$100,000, given by the Duc de Loubat for the endowment of a professorship of American archaeology, a subject which he has endowed chairs in the University of Berlin and in the University of Paris. The trustees accepted the gift, and chose as the first incumbent of the professorship Marshall H. Saville, curator of archaeology at the Museum of Natural History. He will enter upon his duties at the beginning of the next academic year. The Duc de Loubat presented \$1,000,000 in city property to the university several years ago for the endowment of the university library. The income from the large sums to Columbia, the income from which is used in the award of prizes for advanced research.

The trustees of Temple Emanuel presented \$10,000, raised in celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of the Rev. Dr. Gotthelf, to be used to endow a lecture ship in Hebrew language. The trustees of the estate of Julius Beer gave \$10,000 to provide for lectures in political science; William G. Low gave \$250 for the purchase of books on maritime and admiralty law for the university library, and Hendricks Bros. gave \$100 to the department of mining for the investigation of ore concentration.

President Butler laid before the trustees the response of Prof. J. J. Thomson, Cavendish professor of experimental physics in the University of Cambridge, to the invitation to accept the professorship of physics and directorship of the Phenix physics laboratory at Columbia. Prof. Thomson expressed his appreciation of the honor paid to him, but said that personal ties, too strong to be broken, bound him to his present position.